THE North-China Herald.

VOL. III., Nº. 135. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1853. PRICE, Dᴿˢ. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from the 1st proximo, be carried on under the firm of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.
KHAN MAHAMED ALLADEENHBOY.
Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

LIVERPOOL, 31st July. 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants, in Liverpool, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at Bombay in the East Indies under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., and in China under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE. The business of the Liverpool, Bombay, and Shanghae houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, DANIEL POTTER AND CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by or to the said respective houses will be paid and received.

ROBERT DIROM.
W. F. HUNTER.
T. F. GRAY.
W. W. DALE.
D. POTTER.
C. RYDER.

LIVERPOOL, 1st November, 1852.

REFERRING to the above Notice we beg to add, Mr. W. W. DALE commences business, in Canton, on his own account, and will act for us and our Bombay and Shanghae houses at that Port.

DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

CANTON, 20th January, 1853.

WITH reference to the Notices prefixed, I beg to intimate that the business hitherto carried on here in the name of DIROM, GRAY & Co., will be continued by myself under the style of W. W. DALE & Co.

W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.

BY authority of the DIRECTORS of the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Mr. ROBERT S. WALKER will resume the duties of the Company's Superintendent in China from this date, and until further orders.

O. C. EDMOND.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong, 16th Feby., 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Offer.	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.
CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.
China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has been appointed AGENT at SHANGHAE and Vicinity for the Underwriters of New York and Boston.

Masters of Vessels are requested to notify him, in season for inspecting, the opening of their Ship's Hatches, and Merchants, of the receipt of Damaged Goods, that they may be duly surveyed.

N. BAYLIES.
Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

EX *MARY MONTAGUE.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

EX *JOHN BUNYAN.*
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

HIGHLAND WHISKEY from *Ross & Co.*—GRANDTULLY-DISTILLERY, Price Drs. 6 per Dozen. Also 100 Dozens of PALE BRANDY from the Stores of *Messrs. Lockett,* 12 King Street, Liverpool,—Price Drs. 8 per Dozen.

JOHN MILLER.
Shanghae, 13th January, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER:
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

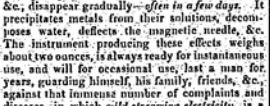
R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper,* and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter,* have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*
Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts);* and by its *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild strengthening electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4*r.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDECINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, *Head Depôts,* 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London, (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.
Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.
January 26th, 1853.

Shanghae Market Report.

February 25th, 1853.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—40-yards, $2.05—nominal. 30-yards, $2.23—nominal.

American Grey Shirtings.—40-yards, $2.70 for 10 catty, and $2.75 a 3 for 11½ catty—30-yards, none. Market bare of both kinds and prices quite nominal.

Jeans.—30-yards, $2.50 a 2.60. No arrivals since our last Report, nor any stock in first hands.

Grey Shirtings.—Have improved since the date of our last report about 10 cents per piece. The deliveries, however, have been rather small, amounting to only about 110,000 pieces. The market is rather quiet at about the following quotations,—

5 to 5½ catties, $1.85 a 1.95
6 to 6½ catties, $2.05 a 2.15
7 to 7½ catties, $2.35 a 2.65

White Shirtings.—The deliveries have been about 35,000 pieces. There is fair demand for qualities suitable for the North, and the quotations may be given as follow—

Common reeds, ...50s a 54s, $1.65 a 1.90
Fair to good reeds, ..56s a 60s, $2.20 a 2.40

Woollens.—*Spanish Stripes.*—Are quoted rather higher, but no sales have been reported. A good assortment of fair to fine quality might fetch 90 cents to $1.

Long Ells.—Are nominally quoted at $6.20 for HH Scarlet, and $6 for CPH.

Lastings.—No sales;—quoted at $14 for best.

Camlets.—No sales;—quotations $17.50 a 18.50.

Straits Produce.—No importations, and no stocks in first hands, prices nominal.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Between the departure of the last mail and the commencement of the China New Year holidays, there was but little done and prices remained without alteration until the arrival of the December mail from England, announcing the proposed alteration of Duty, when the market became greatly excited, and *Black Teas* were eagerly sought after at an advance of 2 to 3 Taels on previous rates;—and, as the Tea-men have met the demand freely, the market is almost entirely swept.

Congou.—About 50 chops have been settled during the month, a large proportion being intended for the United States and Sydney. The unsold Stock is reduced to a very small compass, say 10 full chops which, are held for an advance on the present quotations, as no further arrivals are expected.

Common to good common, 13½ a 14½ Taels.
Common Ningchows, ... 17 a 17½ ,,

At same period last year the stock on the market was very large, say, 120 full chops.

Green Teas.—Transactions have been limited owing to the bareness of supplies, and not more than 5,000 packages have changed hands, (principally for the United States,) at an advance of 1 a 1½ Taels on former rates.

Silk.—On account of the Chinese New Year holidays little business has been done since our last report, but the news by the arrival of the December mail has caused a rise of $10 a 12 per pecul.

Sales of about 600 bales have taken place. We quote—

Tsatlee, according to quality from $340 to 410, no first quality in the market of this or *Taysaan.*

Taysaan, $270 a 350 as in quality.

Twofo, $360 a 370 none of the best or worst offering.

Shipments to date upwards of 22,000 bales.

Shipments at the same time last year about 15,500 bales.

Opium.—At the date of our last report 28th ultimo, we quoted best *Malwa* $435, and considerable deliveries were made at this rate and a $430, the latter being the quotation at the close of last year's business (8th instant being the first day of Chinese New Year.)

Business re-commenced on the 11th instant, and Sales were effected a $445. The Market continued to improve and a few days previous to the Steamer's arrival, (20th instant), the quotations was $455, at which some few Sales were made.

Since the arrival of the Steamer, there has scarcely been a transaction in this Opium; in fact, the Brokers cannot clear their former purchases, and it appears to be doubtful when they will be able to do so, as many of the Bankers refuse to issue orders or credits, in consequence of the unsettled state of the Interior. Every day brings fresh news from the disturbed districts, and the wealthy men are converting their property into Gold, for which they have been paying an unheard of price; viz: $240 per bar; the price previous to this panic having been $195.

At present there is no demand for *Malwa,* and the quotation of $430 for best drug, must be considered nominal.

Estimated Stock this day 3,200 chests.

Deliveries for the month about 1,000 chests.

Patna.—This drug has fluctuated considerably; at date of the *Malta's* departure, it was quoted at $400 for 20,000 Co.'s Nos., and $450 for four figures. After Chinese New Year, it rose to $480, and continued to improve till, on the 16th instant, a few sales were made at $498 for Nos. above 20,000. It, however declined, as the Steamer became due, to $480. Since the 20th it has fluctuated between $460 a 468. The latter may be quoted to-day's rate for Old Drug and New Drug $475.

Deliveries about 420 chests.

Stock about 800 chests.

Exchange.—Bills on London, 6 m/s. Clean Credits 5*s.* 0½*d.* Document Bills, 5*s.* 1*d.*—nominal. Bank Post Bills, 4*s.* 11½*d.* E. I. Co.'s accepted Bills, Rs. 237 a 238 per $100. Drafts on Canton, 10d/s. 4 per cent discount.

Sales of the Oriental Bank on London at 5*s.* 0½*d.*

Freights.—To England, £3 to £3 10*s.* for Tea, and £3 10*s.* to £3 15*s.* for Silk.

To America, $8 a 12 for 40 cubic feet, Nominal.

To Australia, £6 for 50 cubic feet.

Sycee.—$136.00, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, $240, per 9*l.* 7*m.* 3*c.*

Mexican Dollars.—12 per cent discount.

Chopped Dollars.—None.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 4 P.M., *at the Chaplaincy.*

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pilot in answer to Reefer, and Philosophos in our next.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 24.	Manila,	Jan. 13.
Bombay,	Jan. 16.	Sydney,	Dec. 18.
Colombo,	Jan. 20.	New Zealand,	Dec. 12.
Madras,	Jan. 13.	Amoy,	Jan. 6.
Calcutta,	Jan. 19.	Hongkong,	Feb. 16.
Galle,	Jan. 27.	Ningpo,	Feb. 19.
Penang,	Feb. 2.	New York,	Dec. 9.
Singapore,	Feb. 3.	Boston,	Dec. 9.
Batavia,	Jan. 29.	San Francisco,	Jan. 4.

Per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, we have received the following Papers per the London Mail of 24th December:—

Home News, London Times, December 24, and *Illustrated London News*, December 13—*Manchester Guardian*, December 17.

and per Indian Mail,—

Bombay Gazette, January 13—*Pinang Gazette*, February 1—*Singapore Free Press*—and *Straits Times*, February 4.

and from the South—

China Mail, February 11—*Hongkong Register*, Feby. 15—*Friend of China*, Feby. 16—*Hongkong Recorder*, February 15—*Register's Advertiser*, February 15—and *Boletim do Governo*, Jany. 7.

The arrival of the Mails has prevented our giving many extracts we had selected, and compelled us to defer other communications till next week.

The important result likely to accrue to the country by a change of ministry can hardly yet be estimated. One thing must be patent to the whole world, however, that we have got rid of a ministry that has signally disgusted the country by its want of consistency, and eminently unfitted by its deficiency in practical knowledge of public business to wield the destinies of the great nation over which it presided.

In the new Cabinet we certainly possess a large amount of talent, long experience in public affairs, and practical skill. Lord Aberdeen, by his well tried career as Foreign Secretary and his general knowledge of public affairs, is perhaps the best fitted at the present crisis to become Premier. We are not so sure that Lord John will be equally at home as Foreign Secretary, but he has an able colleague at his elbow to refer to in Lord Palmerston, who will, we should think, be fully equal to the Home Secretary-ship. We are glad to see Mr. Frederick Peel commencing his ministerial duties in the new ministry in the same position in which, we believe, his admirable Father commenced his public career. Sir James Graham will be quite at his ease in the Admiralty, and Mr. Gladstone in his former position as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The other ministers named have also new positions to fill. We trust the Duke of Newcastle will be adequate to the onerous duties of Colonial Secretary, an office requiring the most untiring assiduity in its laborious and diversified duties. The same may be said of the Board of Control at the present time, although its demands probably are much less arduous. The wants of our Indian Empire are daily increasing, whilst, if, the necessary local Houses of Assembly in our growing colonies are duly provided, much may be effected by them for the advancement of the prosperity of each, and relieve the Colonial Secretary from a large portion of his burdensome task; we hope yet to see the day, when each Colony of the British Empire shall be fully represented in the British Parliament by independent men, elected by the several colonial Legislatures,—whereby the grievances and wants of each colony, would be fairly stated without the intervention of any nominee of the crown.

Altogether, there is cause for being well satisfied with the formation of the new Cabinet as announced. It combines talent, strength, and fitness for the exigencies of the public service. Yet how does it happen that, in the new Cabinet, such men as Lord Clarendon, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hume, or Mr. Villiers, are not to be found. Men who have been so long engaged in fighting the political battles, and are so identified with the progress of their country? It surely cannot be that they have been forgotten at such a time?—neither is it likely that they would have refused to aid in building up a strong and effective ministry after the miserable failure of the last.

Still, whoever holds the reins of Government,—we trust that a liberal policy will be wrought out, and every needless burden be removed by the new administration, for fostering unfettered competition with all the world, the wider extension of our commerce, and improvement of our colonies—whereby, the prosperity of all classes of our countrymen will be promoted, and greater and more lasting benefits be conferred on the rising generation at home and abroad, than hitherto have been attained throughout the nearly two score years that have elapsed, since the never to be forgotten victory that crowned with success, the undying military renown of the hero that Great Britain, has so recently and so justly lamented.

Of the several objects for reduction of duty, introduced by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Disraeli, in his unfortunate budget which, together with other well known causes, precipitated the downfall of the late ministry, one is peculiarly interesting to our mercantile community—need we name Tea.

The measure of relief proposed was very well as far as it went, but, we certainly think, spread over too wide a period. This, we understand, is the general opinion in England, and we hope the subject will be resumed by the present ministry, but made more efficient to all purposes of trade by reducing at once to 1*s.* and 9*d.* the *lb.* on all kinds;—and during the three following years by making a further reduction of 3*d.* per *lb.* each year, so as to complete its reduction to a shilling duty, within four years. This will give ample notice to the tea grower, and the merchant, and enable the government to realise an equal, if not increased amount of, revenue at the end of the term of reduction. We cannot doubt this would effect every object in view with perfect security to all interests involved, and greatly develop the shipping and mercantile interests of the country—and at the same time enormously promote the welfare and comfort of the larger proportion of the inhabitants of Great Britain.

The unparallelled consumption of Coffee, since its reduction of duty, is a case in point which, defies the utmost efforts of those who are opposed to a reduction of duty to gainsay.

Messrs. Shuttleworth & Co. are peculiarly smart this mail upon the variation in the accounts of shipment from China;—we give a quotation:—

"Our China letters which are dated Shanghae, from 18th to 23d, and Canton, 26th and 27th October, are now before us. We have again looked them carefully over, and the first thing we shall lay before you is, the different accounts they give of the shipments from China, so that you may form your own opinion as to what reliance is to be placed, on the quantities stated to be exported. After you have seen the following statement we expect you will be of our opinion, viz., that the shipments as now given from China are not worth one farthing to our Merchants, nor to the Tea Trade in general: from such statements, all reasonable men must come to the conclusion, that they can only be given to deceive the Trade in England, and when the Teas arrive we are just as likely to have an excess, as a deficiency of Imports. We must again remind our friends, that the Stock in the United Kingdom is the only fact on which they can place absolute reliance or confidence. Now for some, and some only, of these precious statements; and if you gentlemen in China, who once were Englishmen, but are now, we suppose almost naturalized, possessing more of the Chinese cunning than the bluntness of your native country, for we certainly can detect no trace of English straightforwardness in your statements, if you can yet blush, we almost think you will do so at seeing some of them in print."

They then quote five of these *precious statements* varying from 1,450,000 lb. less than last year to *only* 8,900,000 lb. less than last year!!! This is certainly enough to mystify one's visual organs and cause a doubt whether something does not magnify the discrepancy in no ordinary way, and probably, from as simple a cause as the fly discovered in the Astronomer's telescope, that made him imagine he had discovered a monster that would eat up the Sun, aye and all creation too—(except itself) in less than no time.

There can be no doubt that the present system is very embarrassing to Merchants at home, and we would really again, as we have done before, recommend our shippers to resume the good old paths and state the shipments in full as heretofore.

The real cause of the variation in the amount of crop stated, we suppose to be referable to the various views different persons take of the information derived through their Chinese informants, and to the absence of any uniform system of verifying the shipments and stocks bought and remaining unsold. Until a better and more confidential method is adopted or rather resumed, there can be no remedy for the discrepancies observable in isolated statements by different parties: but certainly the above statement gives a tolerably *wide* marginal difference.

Looking at the present state of parties, it cannot be a matter of much surprise, that in the short interval which has elapsed since the resignation of the late Cabinet, Lord Aberdeen should not be quite prepared to announce to the country the completion of the difficult and responsible task he has undertaken. Lord Derby's unusual course of proceeding in adjourning the House of Lords only to Thursday, instead of extending the adjournment over to Monday, as required by Lord Aberdeen, has not had the desired effect, either of embarrassing the new Minister, or of hurrying him into hasty or premature arrangements. There is too much at stake, and the crisis is too grave, to admit of the action of party tactics. The attempt to precipitate Lord Aberdeen into a dilemma on the very threshold of his Government, was unworthy of a statesman, who had been himself more largely indebted to the generous forbearance of his opponents than any of his predecessors; and it has failed accordingly. If within a week Lord Aberdeen shall have succeeded, as we have reason to believe he will succeed, in constructing an Administration that shall command a decisive Parliamentary majority, he will have done more than perhaps any other man in his position could have achieved at this moment.

The first difficulty he had to encounter was, that which presented itself in the divisions of the extreme Liberal and Conservative-liberal sections. The great object was to combine the heads of these sections in a common effort for the establishment of a strong and united Government. This object, we believe, he has already secured. It is understood that the leading men of the Peel party, the Free-trade party, and the Reform party, of which Lord John Russell may be regarded as the chief, are willing to assist Lord Aberdeen in the formation of a Cabinet to which they can all contribute their support. In bringing about this end, there has been on all sides a magnanimous surrender of personal claims, so that it is not likely that any considerations of mere individual ambition will stand in the way of a coalition (if coalition, in the practical sense transmitted to us from the days of Lord North, it can be called) which is so desirable for the public good. The next difficulty is the choice of Ministers and the distribution of offices. Upon these points it would be premature to speak, nor can we rely on the rumours that have crept out, which, thus to-day, may be falsified by the events of to-morrow. We believe that the combination which will finally issue out of the impending negociations may be expected to include Lord Clarendon, Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Gladstone. There are other names mentioned, but these are sufficient to represent the elements of which in all probability the ministry will be chiefly composed. Whether such men as Mr. Osborne and Sir William Molesworth will be included, as some of the reports would have us believe, is comparatively unimportant. So long as the great sections are combined in one harmonious whole, we can afford to dispense even with Lord Palmerston, who is said to be either intractable on this occasion, or to be considered as occupying a position too much isolated by recent circumstances to render his adhesion desirable. It has been suggested that the present Chancellors of England and Ireland should be invited to retain their offices. But, with the fullest admission of the advantages to be derived from their distinguished acquirements and high characters, it is difficult to understand how they could be made to blend with an administration constructed on principles to which they have been all their lives consistently and strenuously opposed.—*Home News*, Dec. 24.

The New Ministers.—The following list of the new Ministry comprises the arrangements up to the hour of our going to press, some changes may, however, be anticipated before the names are officially announced.

Earl of Aberdeen,—First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader in the House of Lords.
Lord John Russell,—Foreign Secretary, with the Leadership of the House of Commons.
Lord Palmerston,—Home Secretary.
Duke of Newcastle,—Colonial Secretary.
Mr. Frederick Peel,—Under Secretary.
Mr. Gladstone,—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr. Tufnell,—Secretary at War.
Sir Charles Wood,—President of the Board of Control.
Sir James Graham,—First Lord of the Admiralty.—*Ibid.*

Political Intelligence.—In consequence of the adverse decision of the House of Commons on Thursday night, a Cabinet Council was held on Friday morning at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Ministers. The Council sat for three-quarters of an hour. The result of the conference was a determination on the part of Ministers to tender their resignation to her Majesty; and accordingly, immediately after the rising of the Council, a telegraphic message was dispatched to the naval authorities at Gosport, directing a steamer to be in readiness to await the arrival of the express train that leaves London at 3 o'clock. The Earl of Derby left London by this train to tender the resignation of himself and his colleagues to the Queen, and it was supposed that his lordship would recommend to Her Majesty to confide the formation of a new Administration to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Such was the substance of the information conveyed to the eager readers of the journals on Saturday morning, 18th inst., by the *Morning Herald*, the organ of the late Ministry. The *Times* of the same date speculated on the probability that the formation of the new Government would be confided to the Earl of Aberdeen, who had been Foreign Secretary under Sir Robert Peel's administration; and the *Daily News*, carrying the speculation still farther, announced a Cabinet on guess, with the Marquis of Lansdowne at its head, Lord Aberdeen in his old place, Lord John Russell at the Home Office, and Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. S. Herbert, and Mr. Osborne in other offices, with the Duke of Newcastle for Ireland. The *Chronicle*, understood to represent the Peel party, was silent in the way of suggestion, a fact which was not without significance, as tending to show that that small, but not unimportant section, held itself in reserve, waiting on events.

In the meantime the business of opening negociations with the Opposition was going forward, and the electric telegraph between Southampton and London was conveying messages and commands, out of the issues of which were to result the successors of the Derby Cabinet.

At an early hour on Saturday a communication was received by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Aberdeen, commanding their joint attendance upon Her Majesty at Osborne-house. Notwithstanding the great importance of such a summons, Lord Lansdowne unfortunately found himself prevented by an attack of gout from waiting upon the Queen, and Lord Aberdeen thought it more becoming to represent this circumstance to Her Majesty than to proceed alone to the Royal presence in the unavoidable absence of the eminent statesman whose name had been coupled with his own. An answer to this effect was therefore transmitted to the Isle of Wight on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday morning, however, a further telegraphic communication was received at Argyll-house, commanding Lord Aberdeen's immediate attendance at Court, and the noble Lord started on his mission without further delay, having been first put in full possession of the Marquis of Lansdowne's opinion on the present crisis. We understand this opinion to have been, that Lord Aberdeen is himself the only man on whom the arduous task of constructing a powerful and durable Liberal Government can at this time be imposed with adequate chances of success. Late on Sunday night, Lord Aberdeen returned to his residence, having received her Majesty's commands to form an Administration, and acceded to the request of the Marquis of Lansdowne, to take upon himself that onerous position. On Monday a meeting of members of the House of Commons, supporters of Lord Derby's Government, took place at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, and had a conference with Lord Derby, which lasted an hour. It is understood, that just before the dissolution of the late Government, Major Beresford, in consequence of the decision of the committee on the Derby Election Petition, resigned his office of Secretary-at-War, and that it was in contemplation to appoint Lord Jocelyn in his place.

ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGET DIVISION.

Majority (Tellers Included)		307
Minority (Tellers Included)		258
Paired,		23
Absent—Conservatives,	8	15
Liberals,	15	
Contested Elections—Mr. W. Patten,	1	4
Seats vacant—Carlow county,	1	
London,	1	
Knaresborough,	2	
		634

Mr. Bruce, of Dyffryn, nephew of Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce, has been elected, without opposition, as the successor of Sir John Guest, in the representation of Merthyr Tydvil. He is a "Conservative Free-trader."

Many meetings have been held in the provinces to denounce the Budget; and resolutions of a severely adverse character have been passed at Exeter, Gloucester, Liverpool, Manchester, Hereford, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Worcester, Stourbridge, Southampton, Buckingham, Chatham, and many other towns.

The following curious anecdote, referring to the division in the House of Commons, on Friday morning, which broke up the Government, we give on the authority of the *Spectator*:—"That party can hardly expect an immediate return to power whose Pelopidas and Epaminondas signalized their last hour in Parliament, each by an outrage. The outrage perpetrated by Mr. Disraeli in his "flurry," the last dying speech, was made in the sight of the country. Lord Derby's was not publicly to visible, though, if the current rumour is correct, not more modest. At the close of the debate on Friday morning, he, who had been so indifferent to continuance in office, placed himself, not in the body of the House of Commons, but in the part most sacred against intrusion—in the Division-lobby. There, on the very eve of the division, several members of the Liberal Opposition were brought in, specially introduced to him, and most affectionately received. It was observed that three of them were afterwards counted in the division amongst Lord Derby's band; and it was one of them who, after the division, replying to the impatient tap of the Premier now outside put out his head with the announcement—"*We* are beaten by nineteen!"

A public meeting was held in Lambeth on Thursday last, at which strong resolutions were passed, condemnatory not only of the increased house-duty and the extension of the property and income tax, but of the whole financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The committee sitting on the Derby enquiry are understood to have brought their labours nearly to a close, but no decision has been yet arrived at. The reporters have been excluded, but the criminatory correspondence of Major Beresford has by some means crept out, and it certainly appears to make a strong and unanswerable case against him.—*Ibid.*

Additions to the Screw Steam Navy.—A contract was entered into on Friday week at the Admiralty by two eminent engineering firms for the construction of eight pairs of engines, each pair to be of the collective power of 400 horses, and all adapted for screw propelled ships of war. John Penn & Son gave obtained the contract for the 400-horse power engines for the *Royal Albert*, 120, building at Woolwich Dock-yard, and now decided to have new engines on John Penn & Son's patent trunk principle, which gave such satisfaction in the *Agamemnon*, 90, also built at this dock-yard. The engines, although nominally of 400-horse power, will be made to work up to the power of 1,200 horses; but engines of 600 nominal horse power would have been desirable in the of war, and worthy of having engines of equal power at least as the *Agamemnon*, the latter vessel being fitted with engines of that power. The other ships to be converted into screw steam ships and fitted each with engines of 400-horse power by John Penn & Son are *Princess Royal*, 90, building at Portsmouth; the *Royal George*, 120, at Sheerness; and the *Euryalus*, 50, building at Chatham. Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field have contracted for the other four pairs of engines of 400-horse power each, and they are to be fitted with screw propellers for the following ships of war:—The *Exmouth*, 90, building at Devonport; the *Clarence*, 84, building at Devonport; the *Cressy*, 80, building at Chatham; and the *Majestic*, 80 also building at Chatham. The engines of 600-horse power, *d'Arcy*, 100, are now nearly completed, and will she is launched from Devonport Dock-yard, where ship is building and nearly ready for launching. The engines of the *Royal Albert* will be ready in June next, by which time the vessel will be ready for launching; and in the course of another year it may be calculated that the following powerful ships will be ready for sea, and all fitted with screw propellers:—

The *Royal Albert*, 120, building at Woolwich—The *Duke of Wellington*, 140, fitting at Portsmouth—The *Royal George*, 120, to be converted at Sheerness—The *St. Jean d'Acre*, 100, building at Devonport—The *Princess Royal*, 90, building at Portsmouth—The *Agamemnon*, 90, fitting at Sheerness—The *Exmouth*, 90, building at Devonport—The *Clarence*, 84, building at Devonport—The *Sans Pareil*, 81, fitting at Devonport—The *Majestic*, 80, building at Chatham—The *Cressy*, 80, building at Chatham—The *Imperieuse*, 50, fitting at Woolwich—The *Euryalus*, 50, building at Chatham—Making a total of 1,175 guns of large calibre.

The above vessels are all in so advanced a state that there will be no difficulty in completing them next year should any emergency arise to require their services, and, with the vessels already fitted with screw propellers, they will form one of the most powerful channel fleets ever possessed by this country. The above list does not include any of the guard ships, or any of the ships now building which are ordered to be fitted with engines already in store, the *Algiers*, 90, building at Devonport; the *Hannibal*, 90, building at Deptford, and several others, being ordered to be fitted with engines already made for screw ships of war.—*Ibid.*

The Burmese War.—*Times.*—The history of our Indian empire hitherto is, happily, one which must be written under the title of "Rise and Progress," not "Decline and Fall." No Gibbon as yet is required to record the reverses which have neutralised the signal successes of a Clive and a Wellington. When we come to inquire how this enormous section of Asia which extends from the Himalayas to the seas of Bengal and Cape Comorin—from the Malayan Peninsula to the Indus, has been brought and retained under the dominion of the British flag, we find that we are dealing with a contest between mind and matter—between intellectual and moral energy and the mere simulation of these qualities, trapped, it may be, in barbaric splendour and magnificence, but still a mere empty pageant. How was it when the countless myriads of Asia were leagued together against our fathers, and the inefficiency of such armaments was as yet unknown, that the East Indies—we adopt the common form of expression—were reduced into possession? Either history is fiction, or such a result was obtained by the unhesitating confidence placed by British officers in the steady valour and discipline of British troops. Some few errors, the result of over-confidence, not of over-timidity, excepted, the military history of India is a simple calendar of the conquests of hundreds over thousands. It is impossible to read the military history of British India with any degree of attention, and to resist the conviction that audacity, carried to a point which under other circumstances would seem almost madness, has been the key to all our Indian success. More than this, the well grounded impression which is rife among the native population, that they are dealing with a Power irresistible as fate, is the reason why we continue masters of British India at the present hour. A reverse or two may come, but so long as we are true to ourselves the millions of India will not long waver in their allegiance. The massacres of the Khyber Pass were signally avenged. The successors of Runjeet Singh had little reason to congratulate themselves upon their momentary stand against the power of Great Britain. Transitory mishaps such as these which occurred in the course of either of the operations do not unsettle the *prestige* of our rule. Our English officer may be in error as to the character of a country—a second may be caught unprepared—even the mind of a barbarian may appreciate contingencies such as these. We have erred because we have courted a contest with nature as well as man—or because Indian dissimulation for the moment may have outwitted English frankness; but woe to our adversaries when we rectify such errors as these. There is one mistake, and one mistake only, which is irredeemable, and that is when we ourselves show ourselves sceptical to the belief in our own superiority—when we regard an assemblage of barbarians as really formidable antagonists to our own troops—when we hesitate to advance, and conduct our operations against such an enemy upon the principle recommended by Montecuculi or Turenne when contending against an equal foe. Who so good judges of our relative position to our antagonists as ourselves? If we have fallen off from the valour of our forefathers, or if our Indian opponents have caught up in the race of military efficiency, certainly our own acknowledgment should weigh for much in the scale. The hordes of Asia will eagerly catch at such a confession from such lips.

Let us look for a moment on the recent operations of General Godwin in Burmah, and examine the manner in which he has maintained the *prestige* of British rule. It is now clear enough that the aged Commander has had no other idea present to his mind than a repetition of the disastrous campaign in which he took a part upon the same ground a quarter of a century back. He has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. Had an offer been made to him to convey his troops by express train from Rangoon to Ava, the veteran soldier would probably have rejected it with scorn. The men must march through the same jungle, wade through the same swamps, storm the same palisades, perish by the same fever as before, or the campaign will be no campaign at all. It is clear enough that early in October, when Prome was captured, or even long before, Ava might have been taken by an advance of the steamers, but the General refused the permission which was demanded of him with something more than importunity. The campaign must be conducted according to the rule of 1825. We now hear that even as far as the secondary operation—the capture of Prome—is concerned, the military and naval attacks were conducted in an equally inefficient manner. The steamers, it is said, which carried 32 and 68 pounder guns, completely commanded the banks of the river. This advantage, however, was cast aside, and the landing party was despatched in gun-boats, with light 12-pounders, to make their way as best they could under the fire of the enemy. Most fortunately for the men, who were exposed to so unnecessary a peril, the fire of the enemy proved so exactly what Indian fire, save in rare instances, has proved upon such occasions. Prome was taken, and with the loss of only a single life. This brilliant operation concluded, the river suddenly fell, and the most powerful steamers attached to the expedition are hopelessly stuck in the mud at Prome for the next eight months to come. Is not this a contingency which might and should have been foreseen by any person upon the spot who was interested in ascertaining the natural phenomena connected with the streams at certain seasons of the year? Meanwhile General Godwin—while the steamers were quietly settling down in the mud—was on his way back to Rangoon, to fetch up the second division of his army, which he had left inhaling the balmy breezes

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What he will do when he arrives at Prome does not so clearly appear. He may either remain rusticating at that delightful spot for any indefinite time to come—or he may march on to Ava by land, exactly like his predecessor in the same business. There is only one thing evident, which is that the golden occasion has been let slip by unimproved, and unless diplomacy shall come to the aid of war, many hundreds, if not thousands of lives will be uselessly sacrificed under the pestilential influence of the Burmese climate. We are informed that a force of 250 elephants has been despatched to the assistance of General Godwin from Calcutta—over-land of course,—and that it is impossible, under any circumstances, that this reinforcement should reach Prome before Christmas-day, a time at which the river will be impassable to any but the very smallest steamers. For the time being all we can say is that the Burmese war is in a state of abeyance; that our principal steamers are lying in the mud at Prome; and that about a fortnight from the present date a troop of elephants may reach Prome, when it is probable that General Godwin may advance by land upon Ava.

We confess that we cannot read this account of inaction, where action is required, and of hesitation where boldness would have been discretion, without the deepest feelings of mortification and regret. Has the English soldier who bled and conquered on the banks of the Indus and the Sutlej so degenerated that he may not be led against a rude barbarian horde who ask no better than to lay down their arms? No. The army is not inferior to that which fought at Meeanee, at Sobraon, and at Goojerat; but General Godwin prefers the old traditions of the Indian wars to speedy success or to the safety of his soldiers. That the British arms will ultimately be successful, and that the British flag will, ere another twelvemonth be out, float upon the walls of Ava, we do not doubt; but is it not mournful that such a result was not obtained at once, as it might have been by the most ordinary display of military skill and energy? Had the British armies in India been from the first under the guidance of such men as their present leader should we ever have been masters even of Bengal? Or, if by a succession of miracles we had conquered it for the moment, would not the last Englishman long since have been driven into the sea by the infirm levies of some petty conqueror?—*Ibid.*

WE extract the following from the *Peking Gazette* of 12th moon, 8th day, or 16th January, 1853:—

"The officers and men of ninety-six tribute grain junks are handed over to the Board of Punishments for allowing the rice on their vessels to become wet, by which it was rendered unfit for use."

"Several of the emperor's ministers have memorialized him to call upon the wealthy throughout the empire for subscriptions to assist in defraying the expenses of resisting the rebels."

"The lieut.-governor of Cheh-kiáng committed suicide at Háng-cháu by hanging himself. He left a paper stating as the cause, that the people of that province would not pay their taxes, and he could render no good reason for the failure. But the emperor surmises there must be some other cause than the one assigned and has sent to have the matter investigated."

"The major-general of the province of Hú-peh having failed to send assistance to the city of Yoh-chau, and thus allowing it to fall into the hands of the rebels, has been degraded and sent to Seu-Kwáng-tsin, to have his conduct examined, together with that of the officers and soldiers who fled. The mandarins and people in the unsettled districts are exhorted to increased vigilance and bravery, and not to flee when they hear of the approach of the rebels."

"The governor of Nanking had informed the emperor that he had sent out and routed a formidable band of rebels that had sprung up in the northern part of this province bordering on Shantúng, and captured many of them."

THE following particulars of the loss of the *Berenice* hence to Sydney, and the brutal murders of her Captain, his wife, the mate and a seaman, will be read with deep regret by all at this port:—

LOSS OF THE "BERENICE" AND SHOCKING MURDERS ON BOARD.—On arrival of the former steamer from Batavia particulars were received of the loss of a vessel in the Java Sea, which left little doubt that it was the *Berenice*, Capt. Cundy —well known at this port—which vessel left Shanghai, Nov. 3rd, bound to Sydney with a cargo of Teas. In the hope of some intelligence being received by the following steamer of the safe arrival of Capt. Cundy and his lady at one of the ports in Java, we forebore to take public notice of the matter. We regret deeply to learn that the *Berenice* has been cut off by her crew, and that a series of shocking butcheries have been perpetrated on board. The following is translated from the *Java Bode*:—

"During the last few days reports have been received from various quarters concerning that which we announced in our paper of the 15th December last, relating to the finding at sea (in the latitude of Pekalongan) of ship's gear and articles of merchandise,—which circumstances led to the supposition, that a ship had perished by fire in this latitude. It was also known, that along the strand of the Residencies Pekalongan and Tagal merchandize and empty boats had been driven ashore, which it was thought might have belonged to that vessel. Moreover some fishermen coming from the last named place declared they had seen a ship at sea on fire and sinking; they had also been on board of the vessel and had neither seen any of the crew nor discovered any dead bodies, from which circumstance it was hoped that the crew had been saved.

"It was afterwards rumoured that on the morning of the 6th December, a boat had arrived at Maribaya (residency Tagal), in which were fifteen persons, who immediately proceeded inland; and on that day a similar number of persons, being one Bugis, twelve Javanese and two Malays,—presented themselves before the Chief of the Malays at Tagal, declaring themselves to be the crew of a prahu laden with gambier from Rhio: and that on the night of the 1st December having been upset in a heavy squall, whereby a boy of twelve years old was drowned, they with the greatest difficulty had succeeded in saving themselves. Their manner and varying accounts of their misfortune caused suspicion, in consequence of which a strict investigation took place; after having persisted for a considerable time in their false assertions, they at last confessed the perpetration of certainly one of the most horrible crimes committed in these waters for the last few years. And they confessed to be the crew of an English ship to which they gave the name of *Branls*, commanded by Captain Gadoe (Cundy), the Captain's wife, the Mate *Roberts*, one Amboinese named Anthony, a Bugis named Ali, as boatman, and fifteen native sailors besides a Frenchman, a passenger.

"The vessel, they stated, had left Singapore last June with Chinese passengers, returning home and was bound to Tin Hai [Shanghai] in China; and according to the statement of these men they sailed from thence with a cargo of Tea for Java, where their contract was to have ended and the men to be discharged.

"It would appear however that when arrived in the waters of Java, the Captain acquainted them with his intention of proceeding to Sydney, and promised to give them salt-beef rations and an increase of pay of one dollar per month. The crew however were unwilling to agree to these proposals and finding their agreement was not to be fulfilled they began to murmur and secretly determined to take the ship.

"On the 7th December, at about midnight, two of them ran *Amok*, and, assisted by the others, murdered the Captain, the mate and the Amboinese. They then dragged the Captain's wife on deck, and with a knife stabbed her to death: they then wrapped all the bodies in a sail, into which they put weights, and sunk them in the sea. The passenger and the Captain's servant, a Bengalese, on seeing these murders committed jumped overboard and sought death in the waves.

"The murderers remained two days on board; they then set fire to the ship and took to the boats in which they reached the shore, where they will certainly not escape the punishment they have earned.

"The *Javasche Courant* of to-day, further announces concerning this melancholy event, that the steam-ship *Banda* on her last voyage there in the latitude of Japara found a number of Tea chests drifting at sea marked—

P. *Berenice* Litt. P.

by which they suppose, that the true name of the burnt ship was the *Berenice*."
—*Straits Times Extra*, Feby. 2.

THE writer of the following letter sets off the superiority of the *Chinese Shanghai Almanac*, by contrast with another published at a neighbouring port. For obvious reasons we have omitted a single passage—the remainder is given verbatim:—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent, in the last* number of your *Herald*, has doubtless afforded gratification to some of your readers, by laying before them an account of the *Shanghai Chinese Almanac*. The thought that first strikes one's mind, on a perusal of such an account is, how beautifully science and religion are adapted to illustrate and benefit each other. "The study of revealed religion," as an esteemed writer has remarked, "can... be in perfect harmony with all true science. The works and the words of God are streams from the same source, and, though they flow in different directions, they necessarily partake of the same qualities of *truth, wisdom*, and *goodness*."

The Reverend Adam Sedgewick also remarks, "There are still found some who dare to affirm that the pursuits of natural science are hostile to religion. An assertion more false in itself, or more dishonourable to the cause of true religion, has not been conceived in the mind of man." It is pleasing to see science and religion exhibited as walking hand in hand, in a Chinese dress and one cannot help wishing the Author of the *Shanghai Chinese Almanac* much success in his benevolent and well directed endeavours.

But it is not upon every attempt of the kind, however well intended, that we can bestow the praise which the production reviewed by your Correspondent seems to have deserved. There has fallen into my hands a work published with a similar design, but oh how dissimilar is the execution! entitled the *Almanac of Tranquillity* published at Ningpo, by one who signs himself. *Muk-la-tee*. • • • • • • • •

One would be almost tempted to excuse a few faults in a man who writes under such peculiar circumstances, were it not that the author tells us in his preface that he has published the work in question four years in succession, in which though there are some changes, there are some things the same, which are retained from the former editions. The reason he gives for repeating articles that have appeared before is, that he has observed that those who look into an Almanac are pleased with the delineations of astronomy, geography, and Natural History, that appear therein and though his main object is not the exhibition of these, yet he retains them, for the purpose of gratifying his readers, and leading them to read through the book. Fancy people being gratified with articles which they have perused three or four times before, and thus tempted to read through the book in which they are found. The first article contains an account of the way in which the European Calendar was first formed, by Romulus (B.C. 750), who made the year to consist of ten months, of 30 or 31 days each, amounting to 304 days. This must give the Chinese a very exalted conception of our early discoveries in astronomical science, especially when the Chinese had found out, eighteen centuries before, that a sidereal year consisted of 366 days. (See a very learned disquisition on this subject by Bishop Boone in the 9th vol. of the *Repository* p. p. 573—586.) It is true the Author of the *Ningpo Almanac* tells his readers that Numa Pompilius, a few years after, extended the number of days of which a year should consist to 354, with the addition of an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days, to occur twice in four years, thus making out the solar year to consist in reality of 365 days: but some arrangement of this kind had been thought of by the Chinese Emperor Yaou, B.C. 2269 (see the above named article in the *Repository*, vol. 9 page 580.) After the occurrence of many errors and discrepancies, the writer tells us the solar year was finally arranged by Julius Cæsar, in honour of whom one of the months was named July, and another August, out of regard to another Roman Emperor, very important information this on astronomical science to be communicated in four successive Almanacs to Chinese readers. The table of contents shows that the *Ningpo Almanac* contains also an explanation of the planetary system. A comparative view of the magnitudes and distances of the heavenly bodies. The revolution of the days and seasons. A delineation of the moon and venus. An explanation of eclipses, with a plate illustrative of the same. An explanation of the mode of noting time. The theory of the tides, and the time of high water. European numbers. Some medical recipes. The rotundity of the earth. An explanation of the map of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The four quarters of the Globe. The origin of the vernacular dialect of the United States of America. Balloons. The dress and ceremonies of men and women in the west. The eclipses that are expected to occur in the current year. The 24 terms. The Lord's Prayer with explanations. A prayer for kings, and one for a new heart. The 4th commandment. The Sunday's throughout the year for 1853, and the times when they will occur, adjusted both to the Chinese and English days of the month. The rising and setting of the sun on said days. The whole concluding with half-a-dozen pages of religious matter, in the shape of short sermons, based on different texts of scripture. Though called an Almanac, the work does not contain anything like a Calendar.

Amongst the heterogeneous subjects treated of there are two which the foreign reader might be desirous of knowing something about; viz, the language of the people of the United States, and the dress and manners of Europeans. Regarding the former the writer simply says that the written language of the United States is derived from England, because at some former period amongst the nations who came to trade in America, the English were the most numerous, and those who adopted this mode of speech preponderating in numbers the whole of the States adopted this language. In writing therefore they use the, 26 letters of the English Alphabet, which are A, B, C, &c. Of these there are three A, I, & O, which are words of themselves, but the rest form words only by combination. The writer says that this mode of writing is used not only by the English and Americans but by the French and other nations of Europe only each nation assigns different powers to the letters, and uses them in different ways. On the subject of dress the writer observes, "There are various nations in the west, which formerly differed from each other (in dress), but latterly they very nearly resemble each other. (in this particular): both men and women have sleeping garments: when they rise in the morning they daily change their inner dress: the men put over this a short jacket, over which they wear a coat, and an outer coat over all: this is either short before and long behind, or equally long both before and behind, reaching to the knees. They have sometimes an outside cloak. The *loins* of the pantaloons are the same as the body of that garment; the two legs of the pantaloons hang down to the surface of the foot. The old mode was to have these made small, and tucked into a pair of boots, but now only soldiers adopt this method. With regard to the dress of the females, above they have first an inner garment, over which is a dress and a kerchief; below they wear petticoats, which hang down to the ground. When husband and wife go abroad, the husband supports the wife by the hand, in walking along. The ceremony on meeting is to shake hands; both men and women observe this. Kissing is more common between females. Men, that are fathers or brothers, having been long separated from their children, on first meeting, adopt this ceremony (of kissing) to show their affection.

When men meet together, they take off their hats as a mark of respect, or they bring the hand to the forehead as a convenient ceremony instead. This account of the dress of western nations is accompanied by two pictures representing a lady and gentleman, and the meeting of a family after a period of separation, all kissing each other. The dress alluded to is of the most old fashioned order, that of the lady being extremely short-waisted, and that of the gentleman consisting of hessians and tights: altogether giving a very inadequate view of modern habiliments.

Your last week's Correspondent characterized the style of the work he was reviewing as chaste and intelligible: The work now under review possesses neither of these qualifications.

Please to imagine Mr. Editor, an attempt to describe the processes of tea and silk cultivation in the jargon employed by the Canton linguists expressed in English letters and printed in a book for the information of our country-men; with what disgust combined with ridicule would such a work be perused: something similar to that feeling would be the repulsion with which intelligent Chinese readers would view a work drawn up in the style of the *Almanac of Tranquillity*. The feeling could not be better described than has been done by the Author himself, in the preface to his work; it would be something like "the chewing of wax." I am, my dear Mr. Editor, your's truly,

SCRUTATOR.

* This was received last week, but we omitted as was our intention to acknowledge it.—Ed. N-C.H.

The general business of the Produce Markets has not partaken of much animation; but the transactions have been to a fair extent, and without material alteration in prices. Tea, on the contrary, has fluctuated considerably. Early in the month inactivity prevailed, and common Congou was not saleable at the quotations, the chief operations consisting of the realization of 2nd class Monings from late arrivals at full prices. On the production of the "Budget" on the 3rd instant, with the proposition for an immediate reduction of the Duty, speculative purchases commenced both in common and black leaf Teas, and these classes quickly rose, the former 1*d*., and the latter 1*d*. to 1½*d*. per lb. The subsequent defeat of the Ministry, however, and the consequent indefinite postponement of an alteration in the Tea Duties, has caused a cessation of active demand for the present, both on the part of Speculators and the Trade; though the news lately received by the China Mail, advising a material falling off in the export, will, we think, when generally known and properly appreciated by the Country Dealers, produce a firm, and perhaps, an active market ere long.

The Overland Mail arrived only on the 20th instant. The latest dates were from Canton to the 28th and from Shanghai to the 23rd October.

There have been four Public Sales during the month, viz: on the 26th ultimo, and on the 1st, 10th, and 17th instant; the first three contained about 13,200 packages, and of these only about 2,200 packages found buyers, and they generally passed off with flatness, but without materially altering prices. The Sale of the 17th,—consisting of about 18,300 packages, coming forward the day after the Ministerial defeat, and in the absence of the Inward Mail overdue,—was all withdrawn by the Importers, as the Dealers seemed quite indisposed to make fair biddings.

The *Elizabeth* bound for here, was run down when off the coast, on the 25th ultimo, and totally lost.

The arrivals of the month have been seven vessels at this port, and three at Liverpool.

On comparing prices with those ruling on the 22nd November, we find a rise of ½*d*. to 1*d*. per lb. on the common and fair, and 1*d*. to 1½*d*. per lb. on the black leaf and fine qualities of Congou. Other descriptions remain unchanged.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 30th ultimo to 49,337,003 lbs., against 44,545,000 on the 30th November, 1851.

Arrivals at London from Shanghai—November 29, *Balmoral*, December 11, *Nightingale*, (Am.) 13, *Sophia*, (Swe.) *Versailles*, (Am.) 21, *Hannibal*.

At Liverpool—December 2, *Sir H. Pottinger*.

Departures from Liverpool to Shanghai—November 22, *Eliza Moore*.—(*From Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson's Monthly Circular of 23rd December.*)

GOLD IN NEW ZEALAND.—We gather from the *Southern Cross* that the AUCKLAND GOLD FIELD had been very partially worked at our latest date by that paper, November 30th. There were some 50 diggers on the ground. Another extract mentions a Mr. Coolahan having been successful at Kaipanga. "At Waiau one European and a Native had been getting an ounce of gold per day." Other parties were getting from ½ of an ounce to an ounce and-a-half each.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—If our farmers are suffering from a scarcity of labour, they have no cause to be dissatisfied with the prospect of their crops; though the question, how they are to be saved? may well create some misgivings in their minds. The past winter has been singularly favorable for agricultural pursuits, and the spring so far as it has yet advanced, is most encouraging to vegetation. Nothing can look better than the young wheat, which, we are glad to say, has been pretty extensively sown; and really, in these gold digging days, a ride across the Waimea is most encouraging, for on every side fencing and building is progressing at a rate which promises soon to bring the whole district under cultivation; and, before another year has passed, we believe that the line of road from Nelson to the Wairoa river, a distance of 12 miles, will be fenced throughout on both sides.—*Ibid.*

(*For the North-China Herald.*)

"WELCOMING THE GOD OF JOY."

As "welcoming the spring" is a ceremony performed by the civil mandarins only; so "welcoming the god of joy" —*Hi-shin*—falls within the province of only the military officers. It was attended to with all due formality on Thursday the 17th of February, because this day, being the 10th of the 1st month, was found, upon reference to the Book of Ceremonies, to be one of the fortunate days, not only for observing rites of this kind, but also for marrying, beginning to build, or entering upon any other new undertaking.

It is asserted in that book that the god of joy comes from certain points of the compass on certain days; but if any of these days happen to be among those named as unlucky, the mandarins do not go out to meet the happy divinity, but select a lucky day and then look into the Book of Ceremonies, to ascertain from what quarter the "god of joy" comes on that day. The day abovementioned having been fixed upon, it was found on inspection, that this deity would be met with towards the South-east. Consequently on the forenoon of this day, the lieutenant-colonel, the major, and eight or ten captains and lieutenants with about two hundred soldiers, marched in procession from the residence of the first named, through the Great South gate to the parade ground beyond. The officers wore in what we may call their undress uniform, with the exception of two, who wore the full military equipments, consisting of coats of mail made of satin covered with brass-nails; and unwieldy helmets of polished iron, which had for plumes, heavy sticks nearly two feet long, with a little plush on the top and some red horse hair about the middle.

In the centre of the parade ground was a tent under which stood a table having incense sticks and wax candles burning on it.

On arriving at the spot the soldiers were formed into ranks on either side, while the lieutenant-colonel got out of his sedan and all the other officers alighted from their ponies and walked through the pavilion at one end of the ground, into a room, and there worshipped the picture of a female who lived in ancient times and was distinguished for her bravery. She is said to have sacrificed her own life in rescuing her father, who was an officer of high grade, and with his men was surrounded and about to be captured by his enemies. The legend says she was killed by the explosion of a cannon which she discharged at the foe with her own hands. For this act of filial devotion she was deified with the title of *K'i-tuh-shin*—the god of flags and banners.

Having duly gone through with the customary acts of worship before this image, the mandarins all came out and walking to the tent, there prostrated themselves and worshipped before the table containing the incense sticks and candles. This was designed to honor the "god of joy," which is never represented by an image of any kind. They perform these acts of adoration to secure the victory for themselves, should the necessity for fighting arise during the year.

After these ceremonies, the officers returned to the pavilion, the floor of which is elevated about two feet above the surrounding level, and there the lieutenant-colonel sat behind a table, while the other officers stood on his left to witness the clumsy evolutions of the infantry in petticoats discharging their matchlocks—the sham valor of the swordsmen in single combat, and the dexterity of the archers in missing a target as large as a door, at thirty or forty yards distance.

Rewards in copper cash, tin badges, and gaudy tobacco pouches, were then distributed to those of the single combatants who were most supple in jumping about and rolling over on the ground; and to the most skilful of the archers. These premiums were acknowledged by the soldiers being drawn up in file and kneeling before the lieutenant-colonel. When these ridiculous attempts at a display of military prowess were ended, the officers and troops returned to the city by the nearest paths, being prevented by a fall of rain, from entering in procession the Great East gate and marching through the streets, according to the original intention.

BUENOS AYRES.—The revolution of the 11th September maintains its ground. Urquiza is said to be isolated in Entre Rios; and a strong Government has been formed at Buenos Ayres. The people of Corrientos have not sent any representatives to the proposed Congress at Santa Fé; and it is believed they are hostile to Urquiza.—*Home News*, Dec. 24.

The recurring rains have produced more floods. The flow of water into the Tyne was so violent that two vessels were sunk in the harbour, and others damaged. Four men were drowned. At Carnarvon a petty stream was so swollen, that it tore down a wall and burst into the town. A mountain lake burst its boundaries near Peachyn Slate Quarry, several houses were swept away, and one man was drowned. In Wales and the island of Anglesey much damage has been done. At Bangor a large stream flowed through the streets on Sunday morning, and the people who had attended the cathedral were obliged to be conveyed home in coaches.—*Ibid.*

The personal property of the late Earl of Shrewsbury has been sworn under £100,000. The deceased has left some trifling legacies; but the residue of his personal property, and the proceeds of all his estates at Alton, Farley, and elsewhere, which the will directs to be sold, are bequeathed to Mr. Ambrose Lisle Phillips, of Grace Dieu Manor, Leicestershire, and Mr. C. Scott Murray, of Danesfield, Buckinghamshire, both of whom seceded from the Church of England some years since and joined the communion of the Church of Rome.—*Ibid.*

WESTMINSTER PLAY.—The great ecclesiastical drama of the winter season, the Westminster play, shines out with more than usual éclat this year, chiefly through the extraordinary talent displayed by Mr. Twiss in the "crack" part of *Syrus*. Soaring far above the standard of mere carefulness and docility, he exhibits an ease, a mastery of gesticulation, and a perception of character, which would do honour to a professional comedian. The prologue alludes to the death of the Duke of Wellington, and to the coincidence that the Adelphi, the play of this year, was originally produced at the funeral games consequent upon the death of Paulus Æmilius. The epilogue, which, to our thinking, is less spiritual than usual, refers to the gold mania in Australia and California.—*Ibid.*

(*Since last departure of the Mail.*)

ARRIVALS FROM

London—January 28, Bon Accord—February 2, Mary Montague—20, Mary Shepherd.
Liverpool—February 15, Leopard.
New York—January 23, Rienzi, (Am.)
Sitka—February 10, Atka, (Rus.)
California—January 22, Nile—23, Mandarin (Am.)—February 11, Racer, (Am.)—15, Sea Witch, (Am.)—15, North Star, (Am.)
Sydney—January 23, Julia—Feby. 16, Mohawk.
New Zealand—February 17, Duke of Portland.
Malacca—January 23, Jane Sirena (Dut.)
Hongkong—January 22, Codan, (Dan.)—25, Malta, (B. str.)—23, Union, (Am.)—Feby. 10, Audax—14, Island Queen—16, William Watson—20, Singapore, (Br. str.)—21, Pacifique, (Fr.)

PASSENGERS.—Per Steamer *Malta*, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hogg, Child, and 4 Servants, Miss Jones, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cabanis, and Child, Mr. F. Walsh and Servant, Mr. T. Ede, Lee Ching, Native on deck.

Per Steamer *Singapore*, Messrs. H. H. Warden, W. A. Forsyth, W. P. Ripley, J. Withington, R. Sturgis, and 1 Parsee, 9 Chinese, and 2 Servants.

DEPARTURES FOR

London—February 9, Samuel Appleton, (Am.)—24, Nile, —19, Julia.
Liverpool—February 24, Fanny Chapman.
Cork—January —, Greenfield, (Am.)
Rotterdam—Feb. 2, Whampoa, (Dut.)—7, John Phillips.
New York—January 24, Conocoro (Am.)—15, Mandarin, (Am.)—
Hongkong—Jany. 25, Water Witch—31, Malta, (B. str.) —February 13, Audax—15, Rienzi, (Am.)—15, Union, (Am.)—19, North Star, (Am.)—20, Island Queen.
Amoy—January 30, Jane Sirena, (Dut.)
Whampoa—February 19, Codan, (Dan.)

PASSENGERS.—Per Steamer *Malta*, Messrs. Wm. Kay, J. Withington, W. S. Wetmore, H. H. Warden, J. V. Caldas, — Page, L. Moses, J. Napier,—E. Webster, Officer, and 1 Seaman, H. M. B. *Lily*, 1 Chinese,—Deck passengers 3 prisoners and 1 distressed Seaman. per *Mandarin*, Rev. E. W. Syle, and family. per *Union*, Mr. J. MacDonald, Mr. O. E. Roberts, and Mr. F. D. Williams, and family.

MANIFEST OF GENERAL CARGOES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1853.

Grey Shirtings,	245,455	pieces.
White Shirtings,	33,950	,,
Woollens,	3,233	,,
	6,910	changs.
Long Ells,	41,520	,,
	4,500	pieces.
Camlets,	630	,,
	266	changs.
Imitation Camlets,	240	pieces.
White Twills,	1,150	,,
Fancy Cottons,	5,880	,,
	3,300	changs.
Colored Cotton,	7,550	pieces.
Dyed Cottons,	700	,,
Plain Cottons,	240	,,
Grey Cottons,	630	,,
White Cottons,	1,850	,,
Printed Cottons,	12,450	,,
	2,250$	
Spanish Stripes,	336	pieces.
	460	changs.
Mixture Woollens, (value $880)	100	pieces.
Inferior Woollens, (740 changs.)	126	,,
Chintzes,	2,660	,,
Velveteens,	7,860$	
Velvets,	6,400$	
Handkerchiefs,	1,000	dozens.
Lead,	2,575	peculs.
	3,544	pigs.

Exports of Silk Piece Goods, &c., from Shanghae to the United States of America—1851-52 & 1852-53.

Articles.	*1st July*, 1852 to *31st Jan.*, 1853.	*1st July*, 1851 to *31st Jan.*, 1852.
Long Pongees, ..pieces	24,545	34,423
Handkerchiefs, .. ,,	685	7,450
Nankeen Pongees, ,,	5,550	....
Satins, ,,	....	450
Lutongs, ,,	2,025	....
Gauzes, ,,	50	....
Sarsnets, ,,	4,275	8,995
Sorts, ,,	370	1,561
Sewing Silk, ...lbs.	1,000	1,000
Raw Silk, ...peculs	251	209
Cassia, ,,	2,195	....
Fire Crackers, ..boxes	18,099	....
Preserved Ginger, ,,	200	....
Pans, ...cases	21	....
Wool, ...bales	10	....

Memo: of Imports of British Cotton Goods at Shanghae, 1st January to 31st December, 1849 a 1852.

Kind.	1852	1851	1850	1849
Grey Shirtings,	1,288,000	1,121,583	710,563	800,788
White Do.	216,000	377,262	371,031	334,579
Fancy, Colored & Prtd. Cottons	245,000	110,117	37,121	47,707
Total Pieces	1,749,000	1,608,962	1,118,715	1,189,074

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

February 17, Rienzi, (Am.)........ *for* Hongkong.
18, Mandarin, (Am.) .... „ New York.
20, Island Queen, (Br. sch.) „ Hongkong.
20, Union, (Am.)........ „ Hongkong.
23, North Star, (Am.) .... „ Hongkong.

Outward bound—Julia,—Jane Sirena,—Fanny Chapman,—Minna,—Singapore,—Codan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Geelong, Eugenia, and Planet.
Liverpool.—Carib, Secret, Security, Countess of Winton, Cathaya & Eliza Moore.
Bombay.—Sassoon Family, and Sir Herbert Compton.
Hongkong.—Iona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 20	Mary Shepherd	B. ship	625	Rapson	London	Sep. 24	General.	Reiss and Co.
„ 20	Singapore	B. str.	1200	Evans	Hongkong	Feb. 16	Opium.	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
„ 21	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Shantung	Feb. 18	Opium	Russell and Co.
„ 21	Pacifique	Fr. sh.	392	David	Hongkong	Jan. 13	Sundries	Russell and Co.

PASSENGERS—per Steamer *Singapore*, Messrs. H. H. Warden, W. A. Forsyth, W. P. Ripley, J. Witnington, R. Sturgis, and 1 Parsee, 9 Chinese, and 2 Servants.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 19	Codan	Da. sh	312	Ipland	Whampoa	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
„ 19	Julia	B. ship	510	Breton	London	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Bland and Co.
„ 20	Island Queen	B. schr	197	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 20	Jane Sirenna	D. bark	200	Bordie	Amoy	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
„ 23	North Star	A. ship		Barclay	Hongkong	Ballast	Wetmore and Co.
„ 24	Fanny Chapman	B. bark	298	Cunningham	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 24	Nile	B. ship	763	Livesay	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Atka		Feby. 9	R. bk.	430	Riedell	Augustine Heard & Co.	St. Petersburgh	Early
Bon Accord	725	Jan. 25	B. bark	380	Buckle	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.	London	Early
Crystal Palace	718	Jan. 11	B. ship	478	Narrocott	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Duke of Portland	731	Feb. 17	B. ship	533	Alexander	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Ennadale	716	Jan. 11	B. bark	343	Moore	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Harriet Humble	719	Jan. 11	B. ship	483	Fawcett	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Leopard	730	Feb. 15	B. bark	300	Prichard	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mary Montague	726	Feby. 2	B. bark	329	Barclay	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Australia	Early
Mary Shepherd	733	Feb. 20	B. ship	625	Rapson	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Minna		Feb. 21	A. schr	299	Potter	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	To-day.
Mohawk	729	Feb. 16	B. ship	442	Liddle	Lindsay and Co.	Australia	Early
Pacifique		Feb. 21	Fr. sh.	392	David	Russell and Co.		
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
Sea Witch	276	Feb. 15	A. ship	907	Frazer	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	New York	Early
Singapore		Feb. 20	B. str.	1200	Evans	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	To-day.
S. V. Given	262	Jan. 19	A. ship	572	Given	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Thomas Royden	722	Jan. 19	B. ship	891	Wilson	Russell and Co.	London	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
William Watson	732	Feb. 17	B. bark	480	Macpherson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Dobie	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	*Laid up*	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Dewan	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Glenlyon	B. bark	348	D'Dusache	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Masden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. O. Mottley.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 25TH FEBRUARY, 1853.

THE most remarkable circumstance in the weather of the past week has been the return to cold; the average temperature being nearly 6° colder than the average of three years. Altogether the weather has been unpleasant, owing to a heavy fall of rain on the 19th and 20th—a considerable descent of snow on the 21st, and the unseasonably low temperature.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

February. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer 1853	Barometer Mean of 3 years	Aneroid 1853	Thermometer 1853 Mean	Thermometer 1853 Minimum	Thermometer Mean of 3 years	Wind 1853	Wind 1852	Rain 1853	Rain Mean of 3 years
19	S.	30.25	30.42	30.14	43.5	40.0	39.5	N.N.E. to E.N.E.	N.N.W. to N.	0.00	0.14
20	S.	30.24	30.42	30.13	48.5	42.0	37.5	E.N.E. to E.	N.N.W. to N.	0.00	0.25
21	M.	30.29	30.50	30.20	44.0	42.0	39.0	N.E.	N.N.W.	0.35	0.05
22	Tu.	30.28	30.52	30.29	36.0	35.0	46.0	N.	S.S.E.	0.20	0.03
23	W.	30.44	30.43	30.37	31.0	28.0	45.0	N.N.W.	S.E.	0.13	0.40
24	Th.	30.39	30.35	30.32	37.5	26.0	49.0	N.W.	N.	0.00	0.00
25	F.	30.59	30.41	30.53	29.5	27.0	50.0	N.W.	N.	0.00	0.06
Shanghae, 26th Feby., 1853.				Mean	37.8		43.7		Total	0.68	0.44

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	5,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,582	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,050	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,179
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	16,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,309,513	683,548	[illegible]	5,734,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	[illegible]	[illegible]	410,557	328,297	[illegible]	1,001,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,139,353	1,451,796	[illegible]	10,767,734	36,727,540	17,313
Year 1851-52,	[illegible]												37,833,000	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,566	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,295,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	253,511	3,974,579	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	236
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,225
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 „	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,563
1851-52, in 114 „																Estimated	65,080,400	23,010
1851-52, Increase, Decrease,																	1,327,000	1,492

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,333
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,631

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT-BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3 Vessels,			1852—July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8 „			Augt. „													3,895,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9 „			Sept. „													3,826,387	3,654			72
In 7 „			Oct. „													4,263,745	3,000			47
In 9 „			Nov. „													3,527,328	1,159		150	69
In 2 „			Dec. „													836,000	82			
In 5 „			1853—Jany. „													2,539,865	2,271			26
																20,364,980	20,306	3 cases	150	214
1853. Feb. —	Greenfield,	562	Cork																	
„ 9	Samuel Appleton,	700	London																	
„ 19	Julia,	519	London														100			
„ 24	Fanny Chapman,	298	Liverpool														191			
„ 24	Nile,	763	London														398			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1 Vessel,			1852—July Total				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In 2 „			Augt. „	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	56.00	15,610
In 6 „			Sept. „	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,315
In 9 „			Oct. „	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,500	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In 10 „			Nov. „	3,113,500	405,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,300	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,557,400	42.00	3,390
In 6 „			Dec. „	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.03	845
1853] Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852,				10,226,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,936,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,694,600			358,300		2,452,900	20,159,300	250.16	33,893
Jany. 2	Helena,	596	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400		4,900	11,000		126,300	604,900	19.91	900
„ 24	Comoro,	440	New York	288,200	42,900	36,200	28,500	48,600	27,400	471,800	1,900		1,000	32,000		34,900	506,700		3,609

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods,	Nankeens
In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																2,704,878			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																83,725	1,176	19 cases
Jany. 8	Iona,	206	Hongkong													48,747		
„ 21	Water Witch,	279	Hongkong													149,728		
Feb. 19	Island Queen,	129	Hongkong															

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars;*—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars;*—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars;*—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, *Twenty five Cents;*—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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